OHIO POLITICS.

Conceptadence of The N. Y. Tribune. CHILICOTHE, Oct. 5, 1860. Before this reaches your readers, the results of the elections in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana, will be known. It is not safe to make much in the way of prophecy so close upon the event itself, but, judging Republicars cannot promise ourselves an easy victory. Strange as it may seem to you, the fact is that the conservative feeling of Southern Ohio leans to Douglasism. Had Mr. Douglas retired with dignity after his nomination to his home in Illinois, he would have taken the entire conservative vote of this State. But this peddling Squatter Sovereignty out in parcels to suit customers, has disgusted the old Whige. They are men generally supposed to possess some small share of intelligence, and the impudent falsification of history intelligence, and the impudent sissification of history, and bareface d inconsistency of the candidate himself, bave spread distrust far and wide. If a man can act thus before an election, what may be a constant of the candidate himself, bave spread distrust far and wide. ately after ?

It seems strange that the old enemies of the Democ It seems strange that the old enemies of the Democracy should thus show an inclination to coalesce with the worse end of the party. But the fact is, men like Corwin, Ewing, Stanton, and others, find it unpleasant, to say the least of it, to train under the leadershie of Giddings, Delano, and Spaulding. Toe leaders of the ornservatives see the absurdity of seeking refuge under the wing of Douglas, but the rank and file do not. And then Squatter Severeignty is a popular cry—the more so that it really means nothing.

These are unpleasant facts. But you have courage enough to look the facts fairly in the face. So I do not heritate in writing them.

enough to look the facts fairly in the lace. So I do not heritate in writing them.

I have just returned from visits to two very dissimilar gentlemen. I refer to Gen. James P. Worthington and Col. Wim. Allen. The old Worthington farm is well worth a visit seide from the accomplished proprietor. It is the model farm of Ohio. Old Gavernor Worthington, a very remarkable man in his day, with much carriedness planned and improved the property, and his children seem to possess the same pride in agrimuch carrestness planned and improved the property, and his children seem to possess the same pride in agricultural pursaits. Driving some two miles from town you turn in by a beanti ul artificial lake and drive up a romantic road dug out of the hill-side, where the grand old ferest-trees a and untouched, and the crows caw all day long in their leafy tops. The massion, deeply embowered by fruit-trees is of stone, rough and massive, built by Gov. Worthington, and in its style impresses one as a monument of the part. It is, I believe, the only house in Ohio having any historical associations. In a queer old cabinet the present owner has the privilege of turning over and reading to his friends and chiléren great packages of yellow-paged letters written by Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Cass, Bauton, and and children great packages of yellow-paged latters written by Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Cass, Benton, and many others, on whose names much of our history hangs. They are letters on politics, business, and playful off hand scribblings that really lift the custain that shuts in the private life and give us a real insight

to character.

Not the least attractive memento of the past is Not the least attractive mements of the pass is a temphawk, presented by the great Tecumseh to the late Governor, while on a visit to this very place. They smoked the pipe of peace together, little dreaming how soon it would be dug up, and bathed in block.

The Worthington farm is a beautiful place. The

The Worthington farm is a beautiful place. The present owner pointed out to me some three hundred agree that he wishes to sell to some one capable of making an agreeable neighbor. I should suppose that it would not long remain in the market. Some one of your nerchant princes would find here a noble refage. The building site overlooks the rich valley, and the stone in the hill-side affords the best material known in Ohio for hunding purposes.

The pale adjoins Blackberry Hill, the residence of Col. Ailen. I found the tail orator in his library, surrounded by books. He is a hard student, and after the turnful of a noisy political life, finds rease and content

turned of a noisy political life, finds peace and content in this dignified retirement, where his lovely daughter. in this dignified retirement, where his lovely daughter, books and farm, are his sources of happiness. There was a strong disposition on the part of some of the delegates to the Charleston Convention to bring forward Col. Allen as a compromise candidate. I have been assured, and have no reason to doubt it, that his name wen'd have been acceptable to the bitter opponents of Douglas, and had he been brought forward, we would now be contending against a united enemy. But Washington McLean, the King of the Commons here, crushed out the man. It was Douglas or nobody, and will end in their having both.

If you like this sort of stuff, I will write you again from Cincinnati.

VINDICATION OF MR. HAMLIN. From The Washington Intellige WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1860. MESSES, EDITORS: All who know Senator Hamlin personally are confident that there is not to be found a more honest and faithful public officer. With them, refutation of accusation of dereliction of duty is wholly appecessary. But The Constitution newspaper, on the 30th of August, having asserted that "the charge that the Black Republican nomines for the Vice Presipey accepted \$7 000 for his services in getting a bill through Congress while he was a Senator thereof, has not been disproved, nor has there been any serious atsemot that we have seen to answer it." may justify some notice. This slander, it seems, originated through a letter of the Hop, M. Macdonald to E. K. Smart during the late canvass in Maine. The letter of the Hon. Geo. P. Fisher, Commissioner of the Brazilian Claims, of the 29th of August, is not only a perfect refutation of the slander, but an evidence of the high sense of justice and disinterestedness of character which have marked the whole public and private life of Hannibal Hamlin, for it is here proved that the passage of the hill referred to for extending the Commission for the settlement of the Brazilian claims was asked for through the message of the President, and took money out of instead of putting money into the porket of Mr. Ham in. Mr. Macdonald now says that "Mr. Hamlin's attorneyship was ended prior to the passage of the resolve of February 28, 1852, and it was unjust for me to attribute his efforts for the passage of this resolution to private interest." The character of the Senate would seem to demand the publication of these two letters, as many others were engaged before the Commission for the allowance of claims in which the United States had no pecuniary interest whatever. You will, therefore confer a favor upon all good citizens of all parties by the insertion of these latters, and muchoblige Your ob-dient servant. NATHANIEL HATCH.

Year obedient servant, NATHANIEL HATCH.
From The Progression Age of Sept 13.
DOVER, Del., Aug. 29, 1860. Dean Sin: You wish to know of me my recollec-tions respecting the claim of the Tarquin, prosecuted by the Hon. Hamnibal Hamlin before me as Commis-riorer, &c. I proceed to gratify your request 20 far as

the treaty negotiated by Mr. Todd, our Minister at Rio, in January, 1849, the Government of Brazil agreed to pay the United States some \$326,000 in globo, which was to be distributed among certain citizens of the United States who, anterior to the negotiation the treaty, had pressed claims against Brazil. An acof Congress was passed March 22, 1850, to carry that treaty into effect. One Commissioner was provided for in the act, and, at the request of the Hon. J. M. Clayton, then Secretary of Sate, I agreed to accept the place of Commissioner under the treaty, supposing the entire business would be gone through with in one year from the date of my appointment, that being the time limited in the art for the term of the Commission. I think my nomination was confirmed by the Senate about the last of June, and my commission dated July 1, 1850. I at once extered upon the duties exjoined by the treaty and act of Congress. Those duties were, let, to decide what claims were valid, according to the principles of justice and equity: 2d, the amount of each claim; and, 3d, after all the claims were adjudicated, then having accurained what per cent of the aggre-gated claims the indemnity paid by Brazil would justi-ty. I awarded accordingly to each of the claimants. The claim of the Targania The claim of the Tarquin was the oldes of all the claims included in the treaty. It originate a short time before the separation of Brazil from Portaga!

The correspondence between the two Government showed that the justice of the claim was not denied b Brazil, but that the latter Government only sought Frank, but that the latter dovernment only sought to evace the responsibility by shifting it upon Portugal. I this k I apprized Mr. Hamlin, very soon after he nad files the memorial in behalf of the Tarquin, that I had no doubt as to the validity of the claim, but should have some trouble in fixing the amount, and should have some trouble in fixing the amount, and should also have to obtain some information from the Brazilian Minister at Washington before I could finally determine the amount of the claim, and whether Portugal or Brazil should have paid it. It was never necessary for the estilement of the Tarquin claim that the Commission should have been extended beyond its original limitation. It would have made that claim a larger one to have closed the Commission early, and thereby shut out other claims. Mr. Hamlin knew this, for I told him so; but, like an bonest, honorable

man as he was, he scorned to seek any advantage of that sort.

The Commission was extended in 1851, March 3, for one year. Toward the close of the year for which it was extended it became apparent to me that I could not quite close my labors within the extended period, and so reported to the Sacretary of State, who communicated the information to Congress. The Secretary, I think, recommended another extension of nine months. This was rot act-d upon until about the close (say 24th) of February, 1852. It was necessary that haste should be used, lest I should, for want of an extension, be left without authority to act before my labors should be completed. When I found the Secretary had recommended nine months' extension I requested Mr. Hamlin to say to the Chairman on Foreign Relations, Mr. Mason, that I was sure I could close up all my work in four months. This Mr. Hamlin communicated to Mr. Mason, and the term was only extended four months. I also requested Mr. Hamlin to see that Congress should act upon the proposition to extend promptly, lest I might be left without authority to act. He took the part he did in reference to the extension solely at my request. He had no interest in so doing on account of his agency for the Tarquin. On the contrary, as I have before stated, the claim of the Tarquin would probably have amounted to a larger sum than \$28,000 if the Commission had not been extended at all.

At that time it was a common thing for lawyers in Congress as well as out of it to prosecute claims before

At that time it was a common thing for lawyers in Congress as well as out of it to prosecute claims before Commissioners, and I had never hea dits impropriety hinted. My friend, the Hon. John W. Houston, the a Member of the House of Representatives, prosecuted a claim before me at the same time, and I am sure he never suspected that he was doing an improper act. It had nothing whatever to do with Congressional action, and any interest he might have in a claim could not have affected his conduct as a legislator. Both Mr. Hamlin and Mr. Houston, in all their intercourse with Hamin and Mr. Houston, in all their intercourse with me as Commissioner, never acted other wise than as gentlemen of the highest honor and integrity should have acted. My acquaintance with Mr. Hamil a commenced, I think, about the time I was appointed Commissioner, and his honorable, manly bearing won my erteem and friendship. I think—nay, I know—that the miserable charge made by Messrs. Smart and Macdocald against Mr. Hamilin is idle and absurd, to say the least.

Yours respectfully. Yours, respectfully, GEO. P. FISHER.

PORTLAND, Aug. 31, 1860.
The Hon. E. K. SMART: Dear Sir:
I fear that I have misled you, and have done injusticeto Senator Hamlin in my letter of the 16th ult. To remedy any wrong, I now send you the result of my examination in The Congressional Globe, of the passage of the resolution of February 27, 1852, extending the time of the Commission under the convention with

On the 18th of February, 1852, the President sent : message to the Senate setting forth the obstacles which impeded the conclusion of the business of the Commis-sion for the distribution of the Brazilian indemnity. This message was referred to the Committee on For-eign Relations, and on the next day Mr. Mason, the Chairman of the Committee, reported a joint resolve extending the time nine months. On Feb. 24 Mr. Mason asked for the consideration of

the resolution, and the Senate amended the same by giving four months instead of nine.
On Feb. 27 the amended resolution passed the House.

On Feb. 27 the amended resolution passed the trouve.
Under the resolution, the Commission for the distribution of the indemnity expired July 1, 1852.

From these dates it is evident that there are statements in my letter of the 6th ult. which are incorrect.
Mr. Hamlin must have filed his argument before the
Commission was closed, viz. July 1, 1852. I must be
in error as to the time I stated that he read it one, as in error as to the time I stated that he rest it which is the second session of the XXXIId Congress did not oc-cur until December, 1852. From memory I should ax the time of meeting Mr. Hamlin on his way to take tes-timony in the Fall of 1852; but as the evidence would be put in before filing the argument, it must have been

the Fall of 1851.

If this conclusion is correct, Mr. Hamlin's attorneyship before the Commission was ended prior to the
passage of the resolve of Feb. 28, 1852, AND IT WAS
UNJUST for me to attribute his efforts for the passage

of this resolution to private interest.
Yours, iroly, M. MACDONALD.

DEMOCRATIC INTOLERANCE. AN ILLINOISIAN WHIPPED TO DEATH-A GER-MAN'S EXPERIENCE IN DEMOCRATIC TEXAS.

pendence of the Chicego Press and Tribone. Le Roy, McLean County, Ill., Sept. 18, 1860. I am induced by a fr'end to send you the following account of my recent experience in the Democratic State of Texas. I am a German, and emigrated to this country nearly fourteen years ago. I was naturalized in Texas in 1856. Something over two years agout settled at Henderson, Rusk County, Texas, and est lished myself in the merchant tailoring business. During my residence there, I always behaved myself as a good citizen and was dilligent and attentive to my business. Feeling it to be to my interest to keep on good terms with the people, I was particularly careful not to say anything to any one against Slavery. I never ut-tered one solitary word to any human being while there against the prevailing opinion. I was frequently talked to about Slavery, and when pushed about the matter,

as I often was, I always evaded the subject in the best way I could.

The first intimation which I ever received that I was in any way obnexious to the people, originated in this way. A young man from Illinois, by the name of Evans, came to Henderson, and while there was incautious enough to say that he thought Free States preferable to Slave States, and that he thought Slavery These statements, so far as I heard the he made in the mildest manner, and that only when pressed into the subject by the young men about town. I am satisfied that he never said or thought of saying anything except when conversation on the subject was

I had but a slight acquaintance with the young man, but I told him that he ought not to allow himself to be dragged into talking on the topic. But he was not careful. In December last this young man was taken at by a mob, without any trial of any kind, of hipped to death. The Henderson New Era, a panished in Henderson, justified the infamous mur the ground that Evens was a common thief, an Abo mionist, &c. I was shown the whip which I was in ormed had been the instrument of his death. It was wered with blood. I also saw what I was informer covered with blood. I also saw what I was informed was the dead body of Evans, about three-quarters of a mile from town. It was so decayed and swollen that I did not recognize it. The loops and buzzards were coting it. It had nover been buried! This was the first occasion upon which I was even incantions. I had no tie binding me to Evans more than to any other human being whom I wight easually mest, but I felt so utterly indigment that I boldly and recklessly denounced meb law, and at the same time said that Evans had been a fool for not keeping his mouth closed on the nd been a fool for not keeping his mouth closed on the

phject of Slavery.

I seen learned that I had offended the secret demon of mob law. I might well have known it. Seeing hat they would soon be upon me, I arned myself for a reperate resistance. On the morning of the 9th January, between one and two o'clock, the mob came to They sent six men to my shop to take me murder me. They sent six men to my shop to take me out but, finding me wide awake and fully armed they skulked away. In the moraing, when I went out of my door, I found a rope which, in their flight, the cowards had dropped, with which, I suppose, I was to have been tied. During the day, I denumeed the dastardly attempt in vehement language publicly on the street, and defect them to prove that I had ever utered sinions univendly to S'avery. A committee of five as appointed, before which I appeared, armed with a as appointed, denote which appeared, a declared which a siger, and fortified with the purpose to sell my life arly if they should attempt any violence. On the fall they proved nething at all. The following are spies of the committees "two reports:"

"Is the case of F. Amtior, referred to the nuclerighted Com-

J M. DODSON, LEASMUS REDWINE, B. T. McDONOUGH. January 9, 1986."

1. Thomas M. Yates, one of the Committee chosen by F. inther, decest with the majority, and ask for the said Amthor to save within three days, agreble to his own offer.

"THOMAS M. YATES."

I had hoped that after the report was made, I should be let alone. The men who made this first report were among the first men of the community and would doubtless have been glad to have seen me protected. But they were powerless. You may judge of Mr. Yates by the fact that, when in Kentucky, he was fore-man of the Jury which acquitted Mat. Ward for kling young Butler in Louisville. After the trial, I had in-timations that I could rely on that, although acquitted by the Committee, the mob was not done with me. My life being no longer safe. I may it to be said to life being no longer safe, I gave it to be understood that I would leave and go to Cuba. I am sa isfied that if I had given it out that I would go North, I never

would have got away at all. In order that your readers may have a true insight into my condition, I will give one more scene which was to me one full of anxious and thrilling interest. On the night of the 15th of January, 1860, a company into my conditio of secundrels, the leading men of which were from Marsi all, Texas, held a conference in Henderson, in an old house which had been a law office, at which also a good many planters, living near Henderson, were pres-ent. The meeting was held at midnight. Getting wind of the matter, and being satisfied that they had met to consider my case, I determined, if possible, to learn their purpose. I went to the building, crawled under it, and overheard everything. I will not take up space in your columns by retailing all the infamous plans which only cowards could meditate. They paid me some very pretty compliments. They said I was an intelligent, hold, reckless man, and might kill some good citizen, and for this reason I should leave. Not

Then came up the question about my leaving, and I then learned the good policy of giving it abroad that I should go to Cuba. Some of them said that I ought never to be permitted to leave the country. for I would go North, and do just what I am now doing: that is, to publish their villainy to the world. Then came a cool, deliberate proposition to assassinate me. To carry out this design it was proposed to raise \$1.500 to ry out this design it was proposed to raiss \$1500 to which one of them, a man worth \$60,000 proposed to sdd \$1000, making in all \$2500. On the night of the 16th I discovered at my door the man, Marphy, who was the chosen murderer, armed with a Sharp's rifle. This was after midnight, between 2 and 3 o clock. Supposing he intended to shoot me through the window, I got out of bed a d with a leaded pistol in my teeth. rawled on my hands and feet to the window with a determination to meet the scoundrel, but he discovered me and fled. On the 18th of January I left in as private a way as I could. By being driven off in this cowardly manner I have sustained heavy losses. This is a plain, unvarished relation of deeds, the infamy of which presders comment.

A Deputy Marshal of the United States resided in A Deputy Marshal of the United States resided in Henderson. I applied to him for protection, and he told me he could do nothing. This is the protection afforded in a free country to an injured citizen by a Democratic Administration. FREDERICK AMTHOR.

-The Wigwam near the City Hall, in Brooklyn, was packed by a dense crowd, on Monday evening, at the call of the "Banner Republican Clab, of Kings County." The Chair was occu ied by Mr HENRY H. LLOYD, who made some stirring remarks, and introduced E. DELAFIELD SMITH, of New-York. Mr. Smith was received with loud cheers. He proceeded in a compact, elequent argument of upward of an hour, enchaining the attention of his auditors, and illustrating his reasoning with historical references, and a variety of rhetorical and humorous illustrations. His effort was heartily cheered throughout. E. F. HOPKINSON, of Boston, OLIVER T. BEARD, and others, followed in able and interesting addresses. Singing by the " Irrepressible Wide Awske Battalion," of South Brocklyn, and election returns from Pennsylvania completed one of the largest and most encouraging demonstrations of the campaign in Brooklyn.

-The Republicans of Rockland County hold a mass meeting at Piermont on Saturday at 1 o'clock; also in the evening. A boat will run to convey the Wide-Awakes from Haverstraw, Peakskill, Sing Sing Tarrytown, and Nyack. The meeting will be addressed by Gov. Pennington, Hon. James O. Potnam, Hon. Daniel Ullmann, Hon. H. J. Raymond, and others.

-The Republicans of Deposit, on the borders of Broome and Delaware, and near the Pennsylvania line, held a splendid meeting on Wednesday evening which was addressed for two hours by H. B Staaton. Mr. S. was followed in a short speech by an influential ironmaster from the Keystone State, who the day bef. ralad cast his first anti-Democratic vote. The Wide-Awakes of several adjoining towns, including more than a hundred from Pennsylvanis, were present, and had a grand parade after the meeting. Large numbers fresh from the fight for Curtin attends I, and the excitement was unbounded, the proceedings in the hall and the streets being kept up till I mg af er midnight. The border line between the two States is all affame with enthusiasm.

-The friends of Lincoln and Hamlin held a most enthusiastic meeting at Binghamton, on Tu-sday evening, which was addressed at length by Henry B. Stauton. A crowd of Democrats were present. Broome County, of which Binghamton is the shirs town is one of the interior strongholds of Breckinridge. Daniel S. Dickinson, and the rank and file of that wing of the party, deroutes fusion, and declare that the Dry-Goods ticket will not get 500 votes in the county. While Mr. Stanton was speaking, the returns began to come in from Pennsylvania, and were read by him, eliciting rousing cheers.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY. -T Republican delegates to the Convention for this District, comprising Hudson City, North Bergen, Weehawken, Harrison and Bergen Townships, met at H H. Newkirk's Hotel, Hudson City, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, and nominated M J. Vreeland of Bergen Township for Assembly.

-The Irich Republican Club of Syracuse now num ters 214 members and accessions are daily made. -An enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of Rahway, N. J., was held on Wednesday evening

to listen to a speech from E. S. Cleveland of Connecticut. The Arhland Glee Club were present, and sang a number of their campaign songs. After the speech, tachlight procession of the Wide-Awakes came off, and a general scene of rejoicing occurred over the glorious Republican victories iu Pennsylvania, Indiana

-Herschel V. Johnson said, in his speech at Terre Haute, "Abe Lincoln, the great Rail-Splitter-I own twenty boys (negroes); any one can beat bin at a day's | the thousands present, there were probably a hundred work splitting rails, and give two hundred. I would prefer one of them for President, so belp me God, to

-A few days since an extra train loaded with laskasses was transported over the Lovisville and New Albany Railroad. The telegraph operator at Silem a boy, getting wind of it, set aff at a rumer that a burge delegation of Democrats would pass through at a certain hour. Romor, increasing as it flew, said that many eminent speakers were aboard, and that bands of music accompanied the expedition. Immense crowde of en husisetic Douglas men repaired to the depot, hats in hand, ready for the expe ted cheers. When the train thundered in and an ag d and venerable owner of a pair of fabulous earsetuck his head out of a stock car and gave vent to a long, agonizing hee haw, that fairly shook the hills around, constornation seized the crowd and in two minutes not a Democrat was to be seen within a mile of the depot. Complaint has been made to the Superintendent against the operator, and he is in momentary expectation of a notice to quit.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10, 1960. To Messer Henrys, Smith & Townsend, New-York:

RESPECTED FRIENDS: It becomes our melanch; luty to inform you of the endden decease of your friend Mr Cerberus Fosion, who departed from this transition scene las vening, after a short but severs ill ess, which it is feared, we much aggravated by the i judicious treatment of his physician He has left a will, in whi h Mesers. Douglas, Breckin idge, and Bell are named as executors, and he has directed that foll soll of mourning be purchased for them out of his estate. It give me pleasure to add that the stuff for them will be procured: our shop. He has also erdered that a supply of anti-billion pills be procured for some lawyers in this city. After these on lays are made it is feared that there will not be much estate le Our feedings overpower us, and prevent our doing more than add ing that we remain, as ever, your sincere friends,
FULLER, KING & GRAYSON.

-The Taunton (Mass) Gazette publishes the follower

lowing interesting reminiscence in connection with a notice of Webster's reply to Havne: "It will be seen from this interesting narrative tha there was a time when Joseph Gales stood alone among Congressional reporters; and to still further illustrate

Congressional reporters; and to still further illustrate his position in that line, we call to mind what we once heard an intimate friend of Mr. Webster sty we owed to him and his wife with regard to the celebrated reply to Hayre. Meeting the Ma satometts Scautor as he was going to the Capitol on that morning. Mr. G destinquired of him how long he intended to speak. About half an hour, was the reply. The editor's duties at that time were pressing; but he ventured to take so much time from them. Mr. Webster, however, directly after met Judge Story, who said that he thought the time had come to give to the country his views on the Constitution. To the preposition he assented. Mr. Gales took up his pencil, unaware of this new arrangement, and alike unconscious of the lapse of time under ment, and alike unconscious of the lapse of time node the enchantment of the orator, and consequently by wrote on until the close of the spell. Some days pass ing away and the 'proof' of the speach not appearing, Mr. Webeter called on the reporter and made in quiry. I have the notes, said Mr. Gales, and they are at your service, as I shall never flud time to write them out. This led to some remountrance and persuasion but the over-tasked editor stood firm. Then Mrs. Gales, one to his resembly saving that the contract of Gales came to his rescue by saying tout she though she could decipher her husband a hort hand, as she had formerly occasionally done so. Mr. Gales doubted had formerly occasionally done so. Mr. Gales doubted, seeing that it was fifteen years since she had trief it. But she had heard the speech, and as the resistless sweep of its argument and the gorg-ous and massive meghinicance of its imagery wire yes vivid in her mind, she paralleled in undertaking the difficult work. In she persisted in uniertasing the distribution of the description of the fair manuscript came to Mr. Markets hands for final correction. Scarcely a work peeded to be changed; and soon a set of diamonds costing a thousand dollars, accompanied the rish thanks of the eloquent statesman. Thus was saved to literature the most memorable cration of the American Sen

GARIBALDI.

BY FLIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING. He bent his hend upon his breast, wherein his lion heart lay sick:

Perhaps we are not ill-repaid— Perhaps this is not a true test; Perhaps that was not a feul trick; Perhaps none wronged and none betrayed. " Perhaps the people's vote, which here

United, there may disunite,
And both be lawful as they think.
Perhaps a patriot statesman, dear
For chartering nations, can with right
Disfranchise those who hold the ink.

" Perhaps men's wi-dom is not craft; Men's greatness not a selfish greed; Men's justice, not the safer side. Perhaps even women, when they laughed Wept, thanked us that the land was freed, Not wholly (though they kissed us) lied.

"Perhaps no more than this we meant, When up at Austria's guns we few,
And spiked them, with a cry apiece,
Italia!'—Yet a dream was sent.—
The little house my father knew,
The olives and the palms of Nice." . V. He paused, and drew his sword out slow,

Then pored upon the blade intent, As if to read some written thing; While many murmured, "He will go In that despairing sentiment, And break his sword before the king." VI. He, poring still upon the blade,

His large lid quivered-something fell. "Perhaps," he said, "I was not born With such fine brains to treat and trade.-And if a woman knew it well, Her falsehood only meant her scorn.

"Yet through Varese's cannon-smoke My eye saw clear: men feared this man At Como, where this sword could deal Death's protocol at every stroke. And now—the drop there, scarcely can Impair the keepness of the steel.

"So man and sword may have their use; And if the soil beneath my foot In valor's act is forfeited, I'll strike the harder, take my dues Cut nobler, and the loss confute

IX. " My king. King Victor, I am thine! much Nice-dust, as what I am (To make our Italy) must cleave. Forgive that."—Forward with a sign He went.—You've seen the telegram? Palermo's taken, we believe.

From ampler heavens above my head.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The political excitements here on the evening of the

PHILADELPHIA.

From Our Own Reporter. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11, 1860.

Prince's strival withdraw much of the attention which would otherwise have been given him. The crowds with which the streets were filled were too much absorbed by considerations of election results, and, in s me parts of the city, of personal safety to give especial thought to the presence of even so distinguished a party of visiters. Privat ly bowling in a German clubhouse on Twelfth street, and sacludedly dising, at the Centinearal Hotel, the Prince passed the evening. Oa Wedresday morning, many offerings of entertainment awaited him. A few of these-perhaps the hundredth part-he was able to accept. He visited Girard College, one or two public schools, the Eastern Penicentiary, and the Issane Asylum, and, in the afternoon, witnessed the borse-races at Point Breeze. But the most agreeable and remarkable event of the sojourn was the opera ic performance, on Wednesday evening, at the Academy of Music, which was publicly regarded by the citizens as a formal reception of the Prince, and for which, in consequence, Philadelphia had reserved its choicest efforts at attractive display. It was certainly a more imposing demonstration than any the Prince has encountered since his arrival in the United States; hardly inferior in sparkle and plitter to the memorable ball at Montreal, and far superi r to that display in the digathed a d graceful bearing of the multicude of participators. The faultless theater was filled with an audience of probaby unequaled brilllancy, even in Philad-lphia, where brilliant audiences are by no means nucommon. Of radiant then the lower parts of the house; distinctions of position having been, for once, overlooked. To mek for verbal illustrations of the surpassing splendor of the scere would be vaio. Such assemblages are so rere that standards of comparison fail. It is quite sufficient to say that during the American visit no occasion more emphatically memorable has at any time occurred, and that under no probable circumstances can any more a mirable representation of social graces and excellent popular taste be shown. The Prince entered the Opera-House at 8 o'clock, the

melence having all arrived a short time before. Upon his appearance in the private box assigned to him, a burst of applicate ar re, to which he resoonted by bows. The curtain was immediately lifted, and the opera company, already dressed for "Martha," led by Adelina Parti. Miss Fanny Heron Formes, and Brynoli, stepped forward to the foot-lights. At the openis g notes of "God save the Queen," the auditors with one accord rose to their feet, and remained standng until the close. The first verse was snug by Miss Patti, of course withou the suspicion of a foreign accent in the pronunciation of the English words. The second was sung by Formes not with less resonan effect, but with an upernous mel ing German atterance that transferred his carnest words of homage from their intended object to an apocryp al . Prince of Oils " In the chorus the entire company joiged. As the curtain fell into its place, so also did the Prince and these who accompanied him. Beside him, in the front row of chairs, were Lord Lyons, Earl St. Germans, and the Duke of Newcastle. Just behind were Gen. Bruce, the Mayor of the city and during a part of the evening Lord Hinchingbrook. The other members of the suite occupied the proscenium box just opposite.

The operas, "Martha" and a part of ' Traviate. were better than ordinarily produced. In the first, Miss Parti birdlike and dainty, secured abundant macifestation of princely approbation. Mr. Brignoli, too, was compen ated for the harrowing neglect he experienced at the Montreal concert, by a determined encore, brought about by personal exertions of the noble quests. An American controlto, Miss Heron of Philadelphia-who should be butter known, and soon will be sang the part of Naucy with exceeding claverness, and acted it even better. In the single act of Traviata." Madame Colson bore the triumoha. The Prince remained until the end of the performance. appearing rather more interested than is usual with 'm upon public occasions, in all that passed.

In fact, the interest was by no means confined to the stage display, the occasional splendors of which were always echpied by the unvarying magnificence of the specticle in the front of the house. I think that, in spite of all the easy nonchalance of the Prince's party, there were sometimes indications which could not be mistaken of a delighted amazemen -not precisely at the display itself, which may be often enough mo than rivaled abroad, but at so dazzling a proof of the possibility of such an event in an American city for which supremacy in matters of fashion and taste had never been claimed. In fact, there were those who declared that in no fereign capital could a worthier representation of social brilliance and popular refineme be presented. The freedom from intrasions, from im pertinent scrutiny which the Prince enjoyed, were easer than he had ever found even among his loyal

Caradians, and perhaps the best thing that can be said of the affair is that, charming as was the picture histering gayesy it presented, the constant evidence of courtesy and delicate feeling was still more agreeable. The Philadelphians never had fairer ground for selfgratulation. They cannot be better satisfied with themselves than all strangers were with taem.

THE GREAT ALBANY STOCK SALE.

Happily the ancient mythology records no patron

mint for auctions, else might we suppose that he was

per lecting his duties this season. On Mercury, god of thieves and merchants, and Mars, god of battles, must jointly rest the responsibility for the low prices recently obtained at auctions of blooded stock. For in Rome, mere than two thousand years ago, was established that system of public sale to the highest bidder to whose chances our leading breeders are willing, and semetimes forced, to introst their fine animals—the auction being first held for the sale of military spoils among the soldiers, and a spear stuck in the ground taken the accepted sign of the seller's authority. As a means of disposing of blooded stock it has been satisfactorily employed in this country, but more generally and profitably in Great Britain. Outside influences have almost everything to do with the result of sales, and hence it is not surprising that at a resson of the year when long months of Winter feeding are to be passed, and at a time when the traffic in blooded cattle is virtually paralyzed by the smoldering cattle disesse in New-England, the stock at Albany brought low prices on Wednesday, the 10th inst. The auction had been attempted just a month previously, but the cold, pelving storm which then ill-naturedly fell kept most buyers at home, and chilled the ardor of those who had ventured to attend. On Wednesday, more fortunate than before in weather and choice of place, the "Breeding Association" gathered a crowd of about 200 on the Washington Parade Ground, by virtue of liberal advertisement, and sold off a good portion of their animals. Considering the lateness of the season, the fear of the cattle disease, the rough coats of the stock, and the quality of the animals themselves, we think the prices were not bad at which the cattle sold. As to the horses, we may simply remark that the very best animals brought the meanest prices, and the weeds went off to most advantage. How indges of a good horse could stand by and see such brood mares as Caroline, Princess, Sontag, and Psuline go for the price of common dunghills, and then pay as much or almost as much money for curbed or spavined brutes, we do not see. But here, as elsewhere at horse sales, there were not wanting men who invesed their money without any definite reason for the faith within them; and here shrewd horse dealers bke Mr. Cragan got mares-such as like Panlice-for two hundred dollars that they could sell within a mouth for a cool thousand. If the gentlemen who lost such chances on Wednesday will take the trouble sometime to visit our great breeding farms, they will flad mares in the pasture lots, kept for breeding, that are no better than some they saw sold, but have cost a thou and each. And one of these days, when, perhaps the fame of You g Legan's performances fills the public ear, and he is tringing his cwner a neat little income of two or three thousand a year, they will feel some regret that Bradbory got bim for his \$500 bid without a contest. In or e thing Messre Harst, Slingerland, Bullick, and their associates, made a great mistake. Their sale was ad vertised f. r11 o'clock, and should have commenced with reasonable punctuality, but to make a crowd of bidbers wail into leg-weariness through more than two mortal hours before the auctioneer mounted the wagon, was more than " a decent regard for the opinions of their fellow-men" could countenance. Procrastination such as this naturally threw the tail end of the great sale far into the evening, and ultimately brought it to a forced conclusion before the lots were all disposed of. The long buildings in which the stock were housed on Wednesday were spacious, and very excellent for the purpose, being those used in a recent fair by the Albany County Agricultural Society. The sale, however, was held in open air, the better to enable all to see the stock at all points, and the horses in mo-The sale commenced with the first lot on the catalogue, after the usual statement of the terms and a rea!-

ing of the prelimi ary remarks in the catalogue. The proprietors remarked that the animals had all been seected or bred with great care, and without regard to expense, and are from the best strains of trotting blood in the country, with here and there a dash of the pure blood of the race horse, which gives those lasting qualities so desirable in the fast trotter roadstec-quali ies known to and designated by horsemen as " bottom."

Let 1-Caroline; is a smooth, well-made, strong, eight year old mare, fifteen hands high. She is by Bridge's Emperor (out of Fanny Pullen, dam of the twenty nile Trustee), out of a daughter of Sir Walter, the race herse, out of the thoroughbred mare Nettle-Tep by imported Diomed Caroline, beside being a very pretty roomy mare for breeding, can trot in about three minutes, and is worth at least \$500 for driving, but the starting bid of \$100 was only topped once with a single \$5, and at that beggarly price, Ca's W. Bathgate got her for his Westchester stud.

Lot 2 -Queen of May; bad turned blind, and was

very sick; so the was not offered. Lot 3 .- Princess; was a very pretty 6-year old sorrel mare; round, strong, and serviceable as a breeder, for which purpose she is worth \$1,000. She was sired by Gray Prince, the sire of General Darcy, who trotted his fifth heat in 2:31 as a 5-year old, and can herself trot at this day in 2:50. But her capabilities, parentage, and looks went for nothing beyond \$225, at which price Mr. Bathgate got her. He can sell her as a driving mare for \$600 in Spring, or we are much mistaken.

Lot 4.—Rose Allen; was sold at the previous sale.

Lot 6 - Dolly Phelps; an old brown mare, that in her day has taken the road from all competition. She is of Morgan and Goldfinder breed, and has such tremendous strength of hind-quarter, and substance throughout, that it is not difficult to believe that she has done her mile in 2:40. She sold at \$210 to Thomas

Lot 9 -Sontag, a first-class gray mare, dam of the Black Bawk trotting stallion Logan, sired by Ezra Ardrews's Hambletonian, and out of a Hambletonian mare, and is actually worth \$700 or \$800. But the half sister to the Sontag that beat Flora Temple, sold for only \$185 to F. L. Yates, although she was warranted to trot in 3 minutes, or no sale. Lot 9 -Ruby, a fire large, roomy mare, bought for

a worker, for \$250, was sold for \$130 to John Phalen. Let 12.-Pauline, one of the best mares and cheapest bargains of the sale. She is by Bridge's Emperor, out of a first tritting mare, and is said to be able to do her mile in 2:45. She was bought by Mr. Cragan, the dealer for \$220, but he says he can find a customer at \$1,000.

Lot 13.-Empress, an imported and thoroughbred mare now ten years old and in foal by American, was old for \$225 to Charles Miller. She is badly marked in her leve, as if she had been fired for curb and soavin; but the auctioneer said the marks had been made on shipbeard, which may or may not be true. She cost \$1,000 in England and Mr. Hurst says he has been offered that money for her here.

May Thorn, a Mambrino mare, of Samuel Thorne's breeding, had got kicked before the sale, and was not

Let 17 - Lady Austin; a stout sorrel mare, by Waxy Pope, out of a common mare. She is a great roadster, and a very stylish driver, and went very cheap to Capt. J. Hilton at \$130.

Let 19 -Black Hawk Maid: has trotted in 2:30 to her time, and is by the original Vermont Black Hawk, grandson of Justin Morgan, out of a Hambletonian mare. Hurst paid \$225 for her at Haine's sale, two years ago; and as she is ten years old now, and stiff and foundered, Mr. J. Nelson Harris of San Francisco did not get a very great bargain when he paid \$200 for

Lot 20.-Mary Blaze; was sold to Ches. Bathgate

at the previous sale for \$300. On Wednesday he way offered \$300 for the colt she is to have by American. when he is a week old.

Lot 22.-Juliet, a three-year-old filly, was put withdrawn because no one would bid, recelled to a bid of \$75, dragged at that awhile, and finally, when a decent man was called to show her off to the crowd, was sold for \$120 to R. Harper-or about what she is worth.

Lot 23 .- Flora; a three-year old filly, by Gray Prince, the sire of General Darcy; out of a half-blood mare, was shown off to good advantage, for, although she is warranted to go in three minutes, she has a very bad curb, and was well sold at \$200, to H. Bleecker.

Lot 231 .- A Black Hawk filly colt; by Valean, out of a very fast Vermont mare, and with three crosses of Black Hawk in her, was started at \$75, and ru hed up to \$190 by three bidders, at which point there was a hill, and finally the hammer fell to the bid of Mr. Bathgate.

Lot 25 .- A sorrel gelding went for all he was worth \$100, to F. L. Yates; and the slight stir he made was

quite eclipsed by the interset felt in Lot 26.—Black Maria; a beautiful trotting filly, by Henry Clay, out of the great trotting mare Dolly Pheips. She was moved up and down, that the crowd might see her gait; and the bidding commencing at an even \$100 went briskly on until \$260 was reached, when the pretty thing was knocked off to Mr. Bathgate. This gentleman also got

Lot 331, a filly by Vulcan, nearly the same blood as

lot 231 but a yesi younger, for \$190. There were several other sales of yearlings and sucking colts, which we will pass, and come to the stallions,

of which two only were sold. Lot 60 .- Ephraim Smooth, a two-year-old pacing colt, sired by Gray Prince out of Lady Buckley, by Flying Morgan, a mare which trotted in 2:35 as a five-

year-old-" for particulars of which overhanl your Turf Register, and, when found, make a note of it." The stallion was in bitting harness and looked rather stiff and awkward as he was moved up and down; but George Charles had so much to do with him, that now he would not desert him in the pinch, and bid him off at \$500. Lot 63 .- Logan, a dapple gray, by Henry Clay out

of the fine gray mare Sontag, is a stallion of much promise, and to any one who wante a horse for breeding purposes is cheap at \$1,000. Mr. Hurst announced that he had refused an offer of \$1,200 for him last year, but nobody wanted him except E. K. Bradbury, and he got him for his first and only hid of \$500.

Taking the list of horses all throughout, we think they sold for about 20 to 30 per cent under their value. Some of the very best went 100 to 300 or 400 per cent under value; and probably there was not one-good, bad, or indifferent-but that could be resold at any time for the money they brought on Wednesday. THE CATTLE.

Lot 3. Of the cows, Red Rose, calved in May, 1855, and full sister to the Duchees of Albany, that went to California, at \$400, has a good top and a good bosom, but fails in the rump. Sie was started at \$40, and, after a brief spasm of bids, knocked off at \$95 to H. Bleecker.

Lot. 4. Ta *ssentha, by Gan. Scott, 527 out of a good pedigreed dam. Her head is well set, and she has a good fore-quarter and bag, but she is coarse in the leg. Her calf, Master Snowden, taken to California has done so well that her owner has refused a \$2,500 bid for her, but the cow herself went to Mr. Yates at \$100.

Lot 9. Rosa Bonheur, a nice young heifer, in calf to Neptune, was sold to Judgo Harris for \$75-very cheso.

Lot 10. Tabmaloo, provoked some bidding, which seemed likely to carry the price to a tolerably high figure. Fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, and nicety, were called in rapid succession; but it stopped with another \$5, and the heifer was knocked off at that price to C. I. Hayes of Otsego County.

Lot 14.-Ellen, a Kentucky bred cow, the pedigree of whose dam went away back to Strawberry by Jelly's bull, was sold to Mr. Bleecker for \$97-50, and the venerable imported Flatery by Fourth Duke of York out of Florentia, being past her breeding days, was sold to George Charles of Albany, for \$100-s good price for the beef in he carcass.

Lot 24.- Snow-drop, by Lord Eryholme 2d, out of Zepbyr, with the bag and marks of a good milker on her, was sold at only \$77 50, to T. Roessle of the Delavan House; a good bargain.

Lot 28 .- Finella, a very fine and famous high-bred cow, by Grand Duke of golden memory, out of Fay. See was started at \$200, and rapidly bidden up to \$520 by two competitors, at which prive she was knocked down to J. N. Harris of San Francisco. This cow was bought by Samuel Thorne at Alexander's sale 1858, for \$600, and sold for \$900 to the Albany breeders. It was intimated to us, that the sale of Finella, and that of Florence to Mr. Harris, were not real, in which case, the other bidders by law would have the option of taking them at their highest genuire bid.

Let 45 .- Bloom, snother old and famous imported cow, was put up at \$100, but withdrawn for want of competition, and very properly, since she is not a breeder, and fit only for the shambles or a museum of curiosities. Lot 49 .- Perfection, really a nice cow, although about

old enough to vote, was started at \$100, and run up brickly to \$325 at which price she passed into the hands of Mr. Haswell of Betblehem. The bulls fared badly. Old Neptune, for whom the

Association paid Thorne \$1,000, was only run up to \$180, and Mr. Hurst was allowed to buy him in at \$200, as d keep him "for the good he has done." Lot 5 .- Henrico, a nice bull but rather dusty-nosed was led out, but almost immediately led back again.

when a solitary bid of \$50 indicated the value which was about to be placed on him. Lot 14.-Lincoln, by pedigree on the dam's side rather a republican than royal'st, was started at \$50, and sold at \$70, to D. S. Rainsford: and Lot 16-Pro Bono, a tolerable roan yearling, by Neptune out of Croton, went to G. Stratton. Toese, with Comet at \$70. Albanian at \$45. Mesterman at \$70. Bon Ton at

\$80, and Champion at \$60. were all the bulls disposed By this time, the shades of night had gathered about the scant hundred persons who still lingared on the grounds, and as it had grown too dark to even see the print of the catalogue, much less the points of the aulmals, the sale was closed, I-aving all the sheep and swine, many of the cattle, and some of the horses, to be

disposed of at private sale.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN LOUISIANA.—A recent terrible trage dy occurred on the Black River, in he Parish of Lafotrche. A planter, says The New Orleans Delta, who had a very hand some wife, by whom he had had thirteen children, recently employed a young Ken-tuckian as an overseer. His wife was a Creole of very great personal attractions, and it was soon ob-erved by the neighbor that a suspicious intimacy had enough up between her and the overseer. The hus-band was informed of this by some of his neighbors, and for some time he would not cred ti. At last he determined he would satisfy himself, and, accordingly, notifying his wife of his purpose to go to the city, he left his house—and, returning at night, placed himself in a convenient position to observe her room. It was not long before he discovered the overseer enter her room, and on looking through the window disc vered his wife in the embraces of the said overseer, she being in her night-clothes. Waiting until the guilty parties had separated, the infuriated husband, having provided a double-barreled gun, saw the overseer come out of the room, accompanied by his paramour, and kiesing her, and was about to leave, when the husband rose up and discharged one of the barrels of the gun into his side, causing his immediate death. The other barrel was directed at his wife, but missed, and she ran off into the woods, and had not, up to the last news, been heard of. notifying his wife of his purpose to go to the city,

PROBABLE SUICIDE.—Louis Deltz, an aged German, was found on Wednesday morning lying dead in his room, at he was I wellth street, with an ampty inmbler by his side. It is thought that he had histen prices.